The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 30, 1912, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

Men, like bullets, go farthest when they are smoothest.—Jean Richter.

WHOLE NO. 985. WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1930. FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 19, NO. 50.

Garment Workers Oust Sweat Shop; General Strike Wins 40-Hour Week

New York, Feb. 22.—Organized garment workers destroyed the sweatshop in the dress industry after a week's strike that tied up a business of $350,000,000 and involved thousands of workers.

Besides sweatshop abolition and the formation of an impartial commission to adjust disputes, the union is recognized and the industry is placed on the 40-hour week basis.

The commission will be appointed by Governor Roosevelt and will consist of members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, of the three manufacturers' associations and three disinterested persons. This is the first time machinery has been set up in the dress industry to adjust disputes and is similar to a commission that controls the cloak and suit industry.

The strike will be continued against individual anti-union shops. The commission will aid in standardizing the industry and driving sub-standard shops out of business. Employers' associations agree to recognize the union and do business with concerns that employ members of the union.

The union also successfully resisted a demand by the manufacturers for "the right to hire and fire" under more elastic provisions than prevailed up to January 1.

Workers and employers thanked Lieutenant Governor Lehman for his success as a mediator. He served at the request of Governor Roosevelt, who summoned all parties to the controversy to Albany three days after the strike was called.

The short strike was marked by several minor disturbances by Communists who threw their dwindling influence on the side of employers. The "reds" publicly opposed the strike. The union notified the revolutionists that if they interfered with the movement against sweat shops they would be treated as strike breakers.

Garment Workers Prove "It Can Be Done"

New York garment workers delivered another smashing blow at the sweatshop.

Last summer they launched a successful strike in the cloak industry against this evil. They have just ended a similar movement in the dress trade and are now shaping their lines for a final drive in the children's dress industry, the last barricade for the sweatshops in the needle trades.

The garment workers' two victories also provide for the union shop, the 40-hour week and joint commissions and impartial chairmen to adjust disputes.

This union has brought bright days since 20 years ago when shirtwaist and dressmaker rebelled against shameful work conditions. That victory was the foundation of the present International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

These workers, in 1909, spoke different languages. Many of them were recently-arrived immigrants and were without union experience. The end of their strike marked a turn in their lives, and from that time they have waged an unceasing struggle against reactionary employers and professed revolutionists.

The union, by its genius and solidarity, has at last convinced employers that workers can aid in rescuing an industry from chaotic conditions and that they must be considered a factor in production.

Old standards and outlooks in the cloak and dress industry are discarded. Exploitation, fining systems and sweatshop methods are replaced by reason and decency.

Organized garment workers can thank themselves for this change. But for their union they would still be the victims of exploiters, police thuggery and judicial tyranny that has often attempted to outlaw their collective acts.

Their success is an inspiration to every wage earner who is prone to be discouraged at forces arrayed against them.

The garment workers prove "it can be done."

UNIONISM GAINING IN SOUTH; GREEN AGAIN TOURS AREA

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 22.—A survey of industrial conditions in the South, conducted by the A. F. of L. Southern organizing committee, shows that the number of mill workers throughout the South is far larger than at first supposed.

The organizing committee has completed details for President Green's second swing through Southern industrial cities. Mr. Green will start his tour at Greensboro, N. C., on February 25. He will address public mass meetings the next three days at Durham, N. C.; Columbia, S. C., and Greenville, S. C. On March 1 he will speak at Macon, Ga., and the following days at Atlanta, Montgomery, Jackson, Chattanooga and Louisville.

Reports to the committee headquarters in the city indicate an increased interest in organization. Locals in various crafts are being organized and new life infused in city central bodies.

As a result of mass meetings in Huntsville, under the direction of President Hefner, Alabama Federation of Labor, charters to plumbers, painters, carpenters and other craftsmen will shortly be issued.

Increased activity is reported in the textile region, despite opposition by mill owners. Paul J. Smith, chairman of the committee, states that a large number of requests for aid have been received. In many mill towns, he says, that have only recently been developed, workers have been attracted from farms and mountains and have not had time to think of trade unionism. After they are organized it is necessary to impress upon them the need for caution and to strengthen their union, rather than be swept off their feet by company spies who urge them to make impossible demands that bring disaster.

SALES TAX COMPARED TO STRIPPING GOOSE

Palo Alto, Calif., Feb. 22.—The sales tax can be compared with the "method of relieving the goose of its feathers," says Jackson H. Ralston, former A. F. of L. attorney and internationally known publicist, in a pamphlet on taxation.

"The public that often submits with no language but a squawk is properly compared to the goose," said Mr. Ralston.

"The sales tax may be directly upon the thing, food or paid by the merchant upon the aggregate of sales of particular objects or of everything sold. The form makes little difference. The result, at all events, is that the purchaser pays the tax and to this extent life is made a little more difficult.

"Especially hard is a tax of this nature upon the poor. A tax, let us say, of 2 per cent upon all necessities, will be most seriously felt by those whose purse will barely permit the purchase."

SENATE APPROVES CHIEF JUSTICE; COURT'S HALO IS BADLY MUSSED

Washington, Feb. 22.—The Senate, by a vote of 52 to 26, confirmed Charles Evans Hughes as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. He succeeds William Howard Taft, who resigned because of illness.

When the Hughes' appointment was announced by the President, Senate approval without opposition was conceded. The scene changed within a few hours and for three days the Senate witnessed what judicial students declare was one of the bitterest battles in the nation's history over a Supreme Court appointment. It was the first time an appointee's economic views were publicly discussed.

The fight exceeded that against Roger Brooke Taney in 1836. He wrote the Dred Scott decision in 1857 (that a slave is property; that a black man has no standing in Federal courts). The anti-Hughes fight was only exceeded by the warfare against John Rutledge, who was appointed chief justice in 1795, but was rejected by the Senate. That fight had an economic background which was concealed by politics.

The Senate Judiciary Committee made a favorable report on the Hughes nomination. Senators Norris and Blaine dissented.

The contest revolved around the economic views of Mr. Hughes and members of the Supreme Court, for the first time, were stripped of their school-book halos. They figured as ordinary mortals who cannot separate their outlook on life from their judicial acts.

The Supreme Court was charged with wandering into the realm of economics. It was stated that the court formerly held that public utility rate making is a legislative function, but now the courts take jurisdiction over rate making on the ground that less than a fair return is confiscation, which is a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment.

The court held in the Baltimore street car case that even 7% per cent may not be a "fair return." In that case the company was permitted to place a $5,000,000 valuation on the streets of that city which the people permit them to use.

Mr. Hughes, as a lawyer, has been a leading advocate of the court's new viewpoint.

PEACE SEEKING TRUSTS FLOUTED BY MANAGERS?

New York, Feb. 22.—Local managers of large corporations make a "lot of trouble" for "more forward-looking directors or banking interests," according to Sam A. Lewisohn, banker and officer in many corporations, who spoke on labor conditions at the School of Business, Columbia University.

Practical trade unionists believe local managers of great trustified corporations merely follow the anti-union policy of their board of directors and banking interests behind the corporations. This is an error, according to Mr. Lewisohn.

These local managers, he said, have no background and they "make a lot of trouble for a company where the directors and major executives at home are trying to persuade them to take a broad point of view."

The banker pictured directors as helpless before trouble-making subordinates whom they hire, and who persist in ignoring the company's policy.

The so-called "capital-labor" problem, said Mr. Lewisohn, is administrative as well as economic, and he pointed to disputes with workers employed by the Red Cross, cooperatives and even the government.

The speaker overlooked that these disputes are rarely over the elemental right to organize, which is so often denied by industrial corporations—our father, according to Mr. Lewisohn, the subordinate officials of these corporations.

SENATE SHATTERS FICTION

Senate discussion on the appointment of the new Chief Justice of the Supreme Court will shock innocents who believe a man becomes incorporeal and acquires earthly perfection when garbed with a judicial robe.

Privilege and its defenders encourage the fiction that judges assume an impersonal quality and that they discard former economic views and general outlooks.

This fable, attacked for the first time on the floor of the Senate, is intended to silence protest against labor injunctions and other iniquities.

The Senate discussion broke new ground and may be the beginning of a realistic attitude toward a governmental unit that is not above criticism.

There is nothing supernatural about a judge. He is, in the last analysis, but an arbitrator whom the people expect to adjust disputes along general lines approved by them.

When a judge departs from that path and assumes powers foreign to our Constitution, laws and ideals, he alone is responsible for any disrespect that befalls the judiciary.

FLOW FROM FARM AREA CHECKED BY IDLENESS

Ithaca, N. Y., Feb. 22.—The swing of population from the country to the city is about to be reversed, Governor Roosevelt predicted in a speech at the State College of Agriculture.

"Industrially the United States has made not only the greatest strides in history in this generation but perhaps has come to the period where industrial expansion will slow up," said the Governor. "In other words, many economists are seriously questioning whether we have not for the time being reached the saturation point of industrial production, calling for a period of digestion for a number of years to come.

"No matter how anxious we may be to prevent any panic of thought over the unemployment situation at this time, we must nevertheless recognize the fact that there are more people in the cities of the United States who are looking for jobs than at any time within many years.

"The effect of this condition—for it is a condition and not a theory—is that there will be less opportunity for young people to go from the farm to the city in the next few years and find work awaiting them."

WOMEN WAGE WORKERS FACE MANY PROBLEMS

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 22.—"America will be as strong as her women," said Miss Mary Anderson, director United States Women's Bureau, in an address before the Y. W. C. A. in this city.

"Many women still work 10 hours a day and much more and many work under unsanitary and sometimes dangerous conditions," said Miss Anderson.

"Women are producers not only of economic goods but of future citizens, and whatever lowers the vitality and saps the energies of women limits their ability to bestow a good health heritage upon their children and undermines the race.

"One in every five women in the country is a wage earner and one in every five wage earners is a woman. Essential as it is to safeguard the interests of men wage earners, it is even more important to study the problems of women workers because they have been in a weaker position economically than have men, and because in so many instances they have a triple role to enact—that of breadwinner, homemaker and mother."

DEATHS OF AMERICANS PAST 37 ON INCREASE

New York, Feb. 22.—The death rate of Americans over 37 have increased, although other civilized countries show an improvement in death rates at every period of life, said Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk, at a meeting of the Office Executives' Club.

Dr. Fisk is medical advisor Life Extension Institute. He intimated that shortened life is the price we must pay for our prosperity, and that industrial expansion and development is sapping our vitality.

COAL TRADE WRECKED; "HIGH" WAGE IGNORED

New York, Feb. 22.—"The bituminous coal industry is wrecked," summarizes a speech by C. E. Bockus, president Clinchfield Coal Corporation before the coal division of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

When coal owners were smashing the Jacksonville agreement they assured the nation that "high" wages was the single barrier to ideal trade conditions in this industry. They defined bituminous miners, but every prediction made by these workers has been verified.

"The greatest evil facing the industry," said Mr. Bockus, "is the uneconomic, unreasonable and unfair competition resulting from the operation of the law of the jungle, or the survival of the fittest.

"That law is working, but slowly. Companies fail, stockholders are wiped out, mortgage bondholders get a few cents on the dollar."

The picture painted by Mr. Bockus also applies to small business men in the coal areas who were induced to support attacks on the Jacksonville wage scale, but who now face bankruptcy because miners have no purchasing power.

GROWERS OF COTTON URGED TO REDUCE

Washington, Feb. 22.—Cotton growers were advised to plant less acreage by Carl Williams, member Federal Farm Board, in a radio address. The speaker frankly declared that planters would secure a greater income if they did less work in 1930.

"The Federal Farm Board wants to help farmers to help themselves," said Mr. Williams. "If growers will reduce their cotton acreage they will thereby help themselves to better incomes.

"The earnest co-operation of every farmer, merchant, banker, newspaper and educational institution, and every public-spirited citizen of the South, is invited to make effective this plain lesson of recent years."

EMPLOYER MUST PAY SLANDERED WOMAN

Jackson, Miss., Feb. 22.—The State Supreme Court upheld a decision by the Holmes County Circuit Court which awarded $15,000 damages to a girl who was insulted while employed in a restaurant.

"It was the purpose of the jury in this case," said the Supreme Court, "to say to this employer and to all other employers that they shall not insult their women employes nor look down upon them because they happen to be workers; and they intended to say it in terms loud enough to be well understood. It is to be hoped that it will be well understood henceforward among all who come into this State to do business."

POOR RELIEF COST $8,451,533 IN YEAR

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 22.—This State spent $8,451,433 for almshouses, outdoor relief and relief in homes during 1928.

The total was divided as follows: $1,910,825 for outdoor relief; current almshouse maintenance expenses, $2,791,982, and major improvements, $2,748,725.

NATION'S LAW PLAN HAS BASIC DEFECTS

New York, Feb. 22.—The law and the legal profession suffer too much from "intellectual inbreeding" and lack the proper and dynamic touch with life and society, it is declared in the annual report of Young B. Smith of Columbia Law School.

"Intellectual inbreeding" is explained by Dean Smith as isolation of the law, or rather its lack of proper contact with other spheres of research and study and its failure to keep abreast with social and economic changes.

"Judge-made law and judicial decisions play too great a part in the present-day study and conception of law," the report states. The lawyer's habit of looking backward tends to deprive law of its virility, Dean Smith asserts.

ENGINEERS TO FIGHT FAKE DIPLOMA MILLS

Chicago, Feb. 22.—The American Association of Engineers has opened war on school racketeers that promise prospects $5,000 and $10,000 a year jobs after a few weeks of home study.

"These racketeers, with their 'diploma mills,' are annually grinding out a grist of thousands of disillusioned and victimized young men and women," said H. A. Wagner, president of the Engineers.

"Four times as many men and women are enrolled in correspondence and trade schools as in all colleges, professional schools and universities combined, or a total of 2,000,000 students," Mr. Wagner said.

WAR ON ACCIDENTS URGED BY GOVERNOR

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Governor Roosevelt calls upon manufacturers and the public to co-operate in reducing the number of industrial accidents in this State.

Last year these injuries and deaths throughout the State eclipsed all previous figures. The deaths totaled 1,095 and the accidents 523,604.

In addition to the human tragedy involved, it is estimated the losses cost the State $90,000,000 annually, of which about two-thirds is borne by New York City.

MACHINE BRINGS UNEMPLOYMENT; PRODUCTION BEING "ROBOTIZED"

Washington, Feb. 22.—"Many of our factories are producing more than ever before, and yet unemployment thus goes hand in hand with under-consumption," said Secretary of Labor Davis, in a radio address in this city.

The cabinet member warned of the danger in mechanization if the machine controls man.

"We cannot 'robotize' America, because man is human, remember that the machine does not eat or sleep," he said. "It does nothing but produce. It consumes nothing but a little oil. We must watch out that with our efficiency and modern management we keep control of the machine. If the machine ever controls us, civilization is gone."

Mr. Davis quoted a long list of industries that have substituted automatic machinery and scientific processes for thousands upon thousands of workers. "Every industry has been modernized," he said. "The railroads today are hauling much more freight than ever, and are doing it with 250,000 less men. Industry is producing 15 per cent more with nearly 1,000,000 fewer workers. Our coal mines are producing more with fewer men.

"New machinery, new efficiency methods, new consolidations have driven out manual laborers and skilled workers. White collar clerks and bookkeepers have been turned into the streets by the thousands.

"Since I became Secretary of Labor, nine years ago, a complete and radical change has come over the economic structure of the country. That means the industrial life of our people."

POSTAL HEAD HAS ANCIENT LABOR PLAN

Washington, Feb. 22.—An eight-hour day for all Federal employes, rather than a short Saturday work day, and a wage system based on the number of unemployed, were included in sensational testimony by Postmaster General Walter F. Brown in opposing the Kendall bill before the House Post Office Committee.

The bill would put all postal employes on a 44-hour week schedule where the present schedule is 48 hours. The witness opposed this plan and suggested an eight-hour day for all Federal employes.

The cabinet official revived the discarded theory that wages are subject to the "law of supply and demand" and said waiting lines of job seekers should be the standard for setting wages. He said his department has no trouble in getting employes "to take the jobs."

The statements recalled the days of Burleson, President Wilson's hard-boiled postmaster general, who likewise ignored the tendencies of the times.

Mr. Brown said the Kendall bill would mean additional financial burdens on his department. The deficit includes millions of dollars for ship subsidies, encouraging air flying and other grants that have but a remote relation to the handling of mail.

The postmaster general said he wanted to run his department on business lines, to introduce more and introduce labor-saving devices. "Employes could produce more by working longer hours," he said.

"Lengthen the day, speed up that less workers may be employed and I have my act on the standard of unemployed," was the substance of Brown's plea.

Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary-treasurer National Federation of Post Office Clerks, showed that postal receipts increased 55 per cent the past several years, with an increase of but 17 per cent personnel. "That's some speeding up," said Mr. Flaherty. He called attention to the many free services now performed by the department for which the department receives no credit. Subsidies for air mail and merchant marine develop-ment are likewise charged to the department, said the witness.

Postal employes have repeatedly proposed economical and financial methods in the Post Office Department that result in large losses while officials of the department that the department be placed on a "business basis"—whenever workers ask for improved conditions.

The present system is favored by those who profit by subsidies and by low-wage employers who are not willing that the government set high working standards.

Post Office employes are disappointed at the labor policy of Postmaster General Brown. Only recently he approved salary increases from $9,000 to $10,000 for his four assistants, all political appointees, and also increases for postmasters in the 50 largest post offices in the country, with salary ranges up to $8,000 per annum. At the same time post office laborers receiving $1,600 per annum are denied wage increases because this conflicts with the President's financial program.

PENSIONS FOR AGED PROPOSED IN BILL

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Pensions for all needy persons in the State over 70 years old is recommended to the Legislature by the Commission on Old Age Security.

The pensions would range from $5 to $50 a month. The commission also recommends abandonment by New York City of institutional aid and favors home assistance for the aged.

The word "pension" appears to be carefully avoided in the report, all reference to payments being termed "relief." After the immediate attention is taken care of, it is stated, there may properly be discussion of a system whereby citizens can contribute in times of health and earning power to participate later in relief distribution.

"The needy aged in this State require shelter, food, clothing and medical service," the report states. "These are the first necessities. But no humane society can stop here; we must endeavor to furnish as well those of the things that make living worth while."

The commission stamped poor-house aid as a tradition of stigma which we believe will gradually disappear under the enlightened provisions of our new Public Welfare Act, a tradition which will be entirely obliterated as far as the aged are concerned by enactment and efficient administration of the commission's recommendation to provide old age security."

The commission recommends immediate legislation to carry out its program, with payments to begin January 1, 1931.

PICKETING RIGHT UPHELD BY COURT

Baltimore, Feb. 22.—Peaceful picketing was upheld by the Maryland Court of Appeals in the case of striking pocketbook workers who were enjoined from picketing by Judge Bond of this city.

The Bond decision held the strike illegal because New York unionists attempted to organize Baltimore workers. The Court of Appeals held that the strike was lawful, even though it originated outside the State.

TECHNICAL MEN UNITE

Denver, Feb. 22.—Draftsmen and architects in the city organized a new union to come under the jurisdiction of the International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen, affiliated to A. F. of L.

Steel Mills Force 7-Day Week; Age Limit, 12 Hours, Common

New York, Feb. 22.—The seven-day week and the 12-hour day continue in many steel plants throughout the nation, although the public were assured, seven years ago, that this system was discarded.

An age limit of 45 years is common in these plants.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ made this announcement following last summer's study of plants employing 250,000 men by graduate students co-operating with the Council's research department.

More than one-quarter, or 26.9 per cent, of these men work seven days a week; 46.6 per cent eight hours a day, 44.6 per cent ten hours a day, 2 per cent 11 hours a day and 6.7 per cent 12 hours a day. The 14 and even the 16-hour day is not uncommon.

Names and locations of the plants are not disclosed. The inquiry was made in 155 plants operated by 127 companies in Alabama, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, western New York and northern Illinois.

Wage rates for common labor range from 24 cents to 56 cents an hour, but in the majority the range is from 35 cents to 45 cents. In at least 42 plants an age limit for hiring is in effect and the range is from 45 to 60 years. The most common age limit is 45 years.

Many managers of steel mills refused to give information to the investigators, who were told, in effect, that "I run my business." Visits to the homes of individual workers secured the necessary information.

Following the nation-wide steel strike, eight years ago, these employers promised public opinion that they would abolish the 12-hour day when "there is a surplus of labor available." Years of 6.26 per cent prosperity have not changed the acceptance of the six-day week.

GREEN MAKES APPEAL TO SOUTHERN UNIONS

Washington, Feb. 22.—In an appeal to Southern central bodies, President Green calls for 100 per cent cooperation with the A. F. of L. special committee that is directing the organizing campaign from Birmingham.

"The whole-hearted co-operation of every union and central body in the South is necessary in this campaign," said Mr. Green. "The A. F. of L. and the campaign committee and international unions can add support to your local activity by providing the machinery for a whole Southern movement.

"Each labor union is essential to keep contact so that the will to organize shall not be short-circuited by the failure of any one to act.

"We are entering the campaign confident of success. Have you completed your local organizing group to co-operate in this campaign? To find out what you do, get in touch with Paul J. Smith, chairman Southern Organizing Committee, Bankhead-Leland Hotel, Birmingham, Ala."

LEGGE'S ALIEN PLEA CRITICISED BY BOX

Washington, Feb. 22.—Congressman Box of Texas has issued a sharp criticism of the position taken by Alexander Legge, chairman Federal Farm Board, who opposes restriction of Mexican immigration into the United States.

Mr. Box points to Legge's plea for farmers to reduce output, at the same time favoring admission of hordes of cheap labor to work on cotton and truck acreage in the Southwest.

"Mr. Legge can not consistently urge the annual addition of great numbers of alien Mexicans to be used in the production of cotton and other crops, mainly for absentee landlords and, at the same time, ask our farmers to curtail their liberty by producing these crops to reduce their acreage," said Congressman Box.

FUR INDUSTRY HARMED BY VICIOUS ELEMENTS

New York, Feb. 22.—The demoralized fur industry can be re-established by thorough organization, declared Morris Kaufman, general president-secretary International Fur Workers' Union.

"Our industry is the victim of unhealthy speculation, severe unemployment, sweatshops and unscrupulous employers," said Mr. Kaufman. "These, together with Communist activities, make difficult the union's safeguarding policy.

"This situation calls for intelligent effort on the part of all well-meaning elements in the industry to improve industrial conditions."

"LAWMAKING" CURB IS URGED IN SENATE

Washington, Feb. 22.—The Liberal bloc in the Senate has given public notice that it has thrown overboard the dictum that the Supreme Court is above criticism.

This action was taken following Senate approval of Charles Evans Hughes as Chief Justice.

For the first time in the history of the Senate a decision by high court was ridiculed and Conservative judges were called upon to cease usurping the court into politics.

Senator Norris called attention to the Baltimore street railway decision, where a court of 26 per cent Tories on a greatly exaggerated and fictitious valuation is confiscation.

"Is there a schoolboy or schoolgirl in America that does not know that is not 'true'" asked Senator Norris. "If you were to do, just what they say that black is white, we would all know that it is not."

Senator Dill made this pointed statement:

"It is for Chief Justice Hughes and Justice Sutherland and Justice Butler and Justice Van Deventer and Justice Sanford and Justice McReynolds, by their decision in the future, to say whether or not the Supreme Court will be in politics. If the system of judicial law that is being written in defiance of State legislation and Congressional legislation is continued by their decisions, there is no human power in America that can keep the Supreme Court from becoming a political issue, nation-wide, in the not far distant future."

Senator Vandenberg, Republican of Michigan, who made a keynote, was the lone defender of the court.

JOHN SCOTT DEAD

Chicago, Feb. 22.—John Scott, for 14 years secretary-treasurer Railway Employes' Department, A. F. of L., died in this city of pneumonia after a few days' illness. He was 66 years of age.

He served as an officer of the department from 1912 until 1926.

HOSPITAL IS UTILITY

Oklahoma City, Feb. 22.—A hospital is a public utility under Oklahoma statutes, according to a ruling by Attorney General Sherry Hayes.

Under the decision a city may issue bonds for constructing a hospital to be exclusively owned by the city, which bonds may exceed the constitutional debt limit.

FEDERAL WORKERS IN LINE

Salt Lake City, Feb. 22.—More than 100 federal employes are members of a new local chartered by the National Federation of Federal Employes.

TEACHER PENSIONS URGED

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 22.—A campaign for school teachers' pensions in this State has been launched by Memphis Teachers' Union.